Planning for uccess in nsformation and the Future

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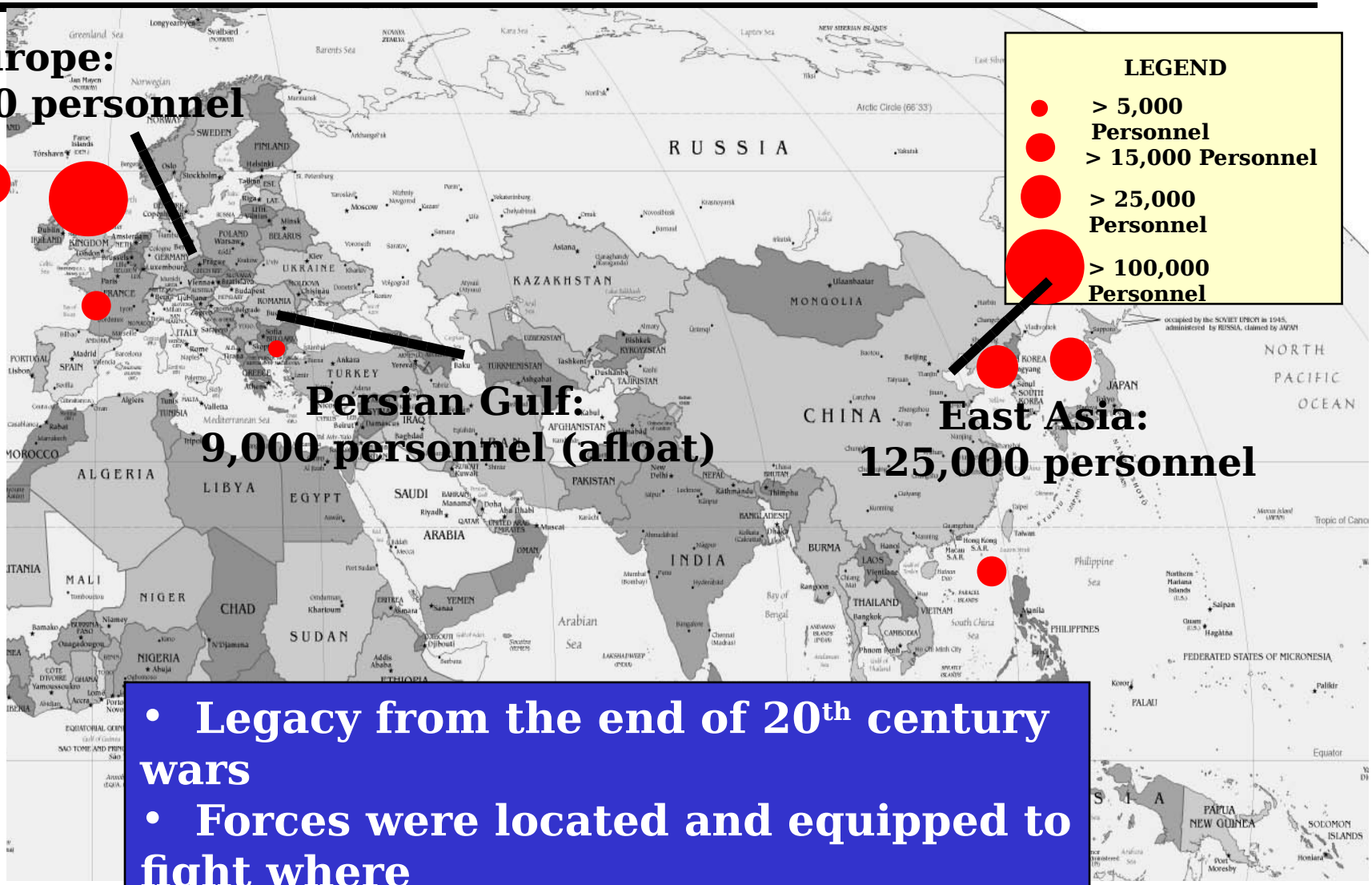
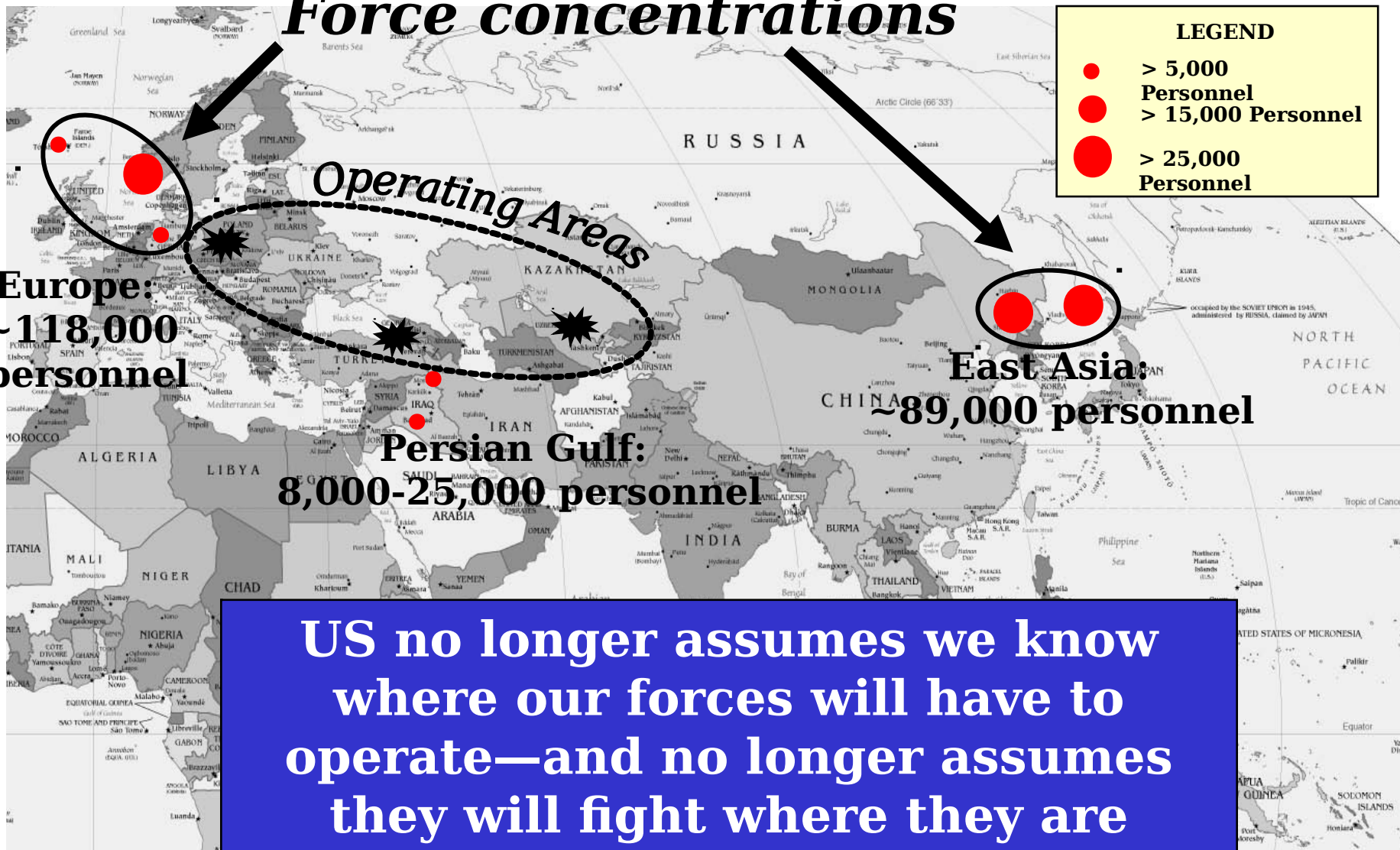
U.S. Defense Posture: Cold War (1985)



- Legacy from the end of 20th century wars
- Forces were located and equipped to fight where they were based

U.S. Defense Posture: Post-Cold War (1995-2002)


Force concentrations
LEGEND
> 5,000 Personnel
> 15,000 Personnel
> 25,000 Personnel
Operating Areas
Europe: ~118,000 personnel
Persian Gulf: 8,000-25,000 personnel
East Asia: ~89,000 personnel
US no longer assumes we know where our forces will have to operate—and no longer assumes they will fight where they are

Strengthening Global Defense Posture

- **Unprecedented destructive power of terrorists and rogue states**
- **Demonstrated vulnerability of U.S. and allied territories**
- **Proliferation of NBC weapons and missiles**
- **Battle of ideas in the global war on terrorism**
- **Ungoverned areas as breeding grounds for global terrorism**
- **Key states at strategic crossroads**
- **Threats requiring immediate response – often military**

Uncertainty and surprise are defining elements of today's global strategic environment

Global Defense Posture Strategy

***Global Posture* = Presence suitable to each region**

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Ability to act promptly and globally

- Maintain flexibility to contend with uncertainty
- Focus within and across regions
- Develop rapidly deployable capabilities
- Focus on capabilities, not numbers

Global Basing

- Final Selection of Bases Due Later in 2004
- Move Eastward is Clear
- Capabilities and Structure
  - Smaller presence
  - More flexible, faster
  - Fully deployable
  - Camp Bondsteel “architecture”

Environmental Role in Basing

- Environment will play a role in All Aspects of New Basing Options
  - Site selection
  - Facilities design
  - Protection of military and local populations

- Inputs from and Interaction with Potential Host Nation Authorities will be Vital

Environmental Challenges

Determine Potential Environmental Threats Prior to Site Selection and/or Usage

- Identify and “baseline” environmental conditions at potential sites
- Utilize ESOH information in decision process

Emphasis on Life Cycle Aspects

- Force health protection
- Understand environmental liability
- Address current and potential encroachment
- Focus on long-term sustainability

Planning for Success

"If you build it, they will come…."

History shows:

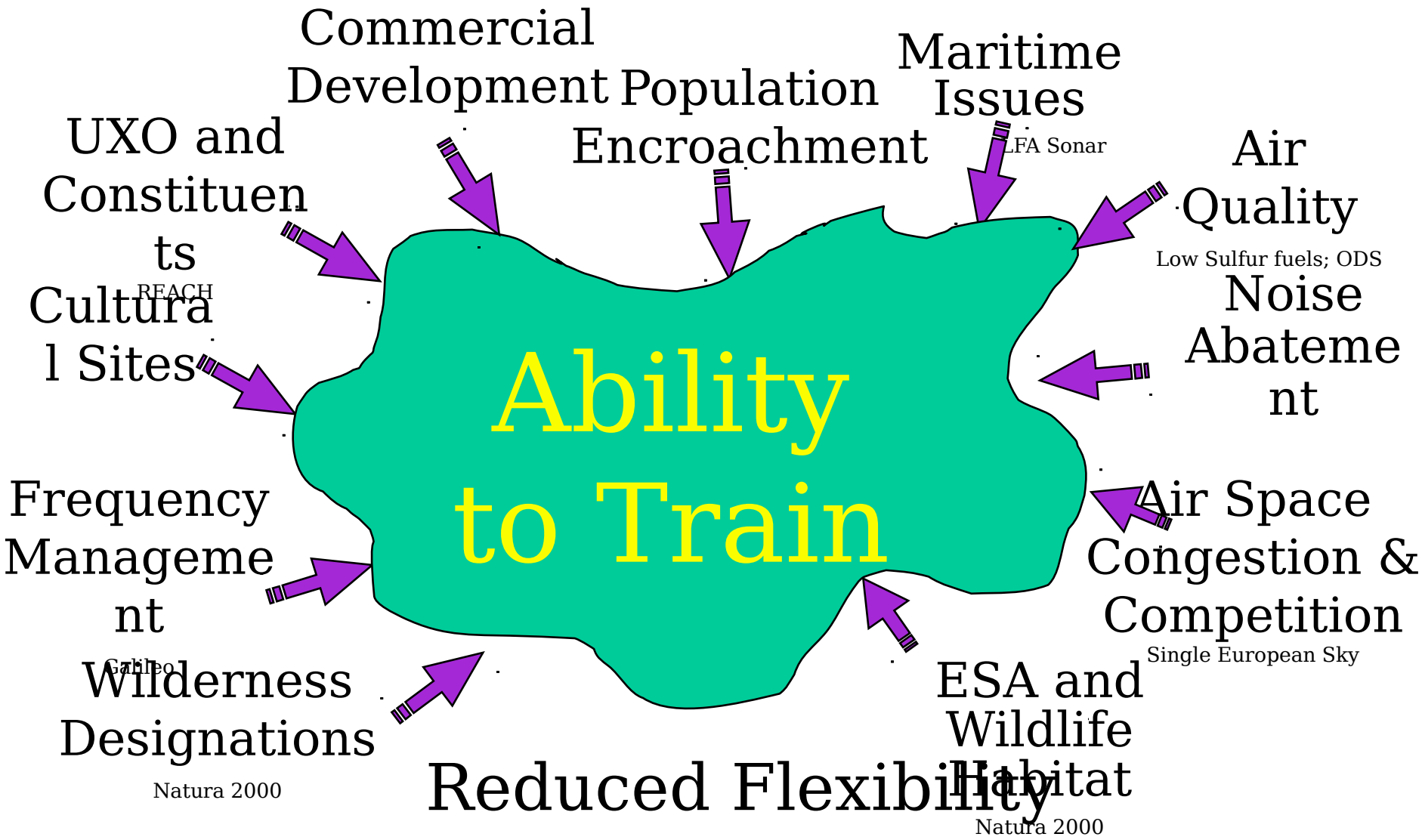
- Military base attracts development of local economy
- Expanded population strains existing infrastructure
  - Roads
  - Utilities
  - Water/sewage system

Planning to minimize current and future encroachment

- Buffer zones
- Building restrictions

GOAL: Work together to protect the sustainability of the mission and the local community

ENCROACHMENT PRESSURES



European Union Effects

- EU Requirements Must be Considered when Deciding on Potential US Bases
  - Natura 2000
  - Noise restrictions, etc.
- Challenge of Harmonizing EU and NATO goals
- DEFNET: Unofficial, Collaborative Effort among EU Member States' Defense Environmental Experts

The Future

Cooperation will Help Protect the Mission, the Environment, and Ensure the Safety and Health of our Forces and Local Communities

BACK UP SLIDES
Terminology

Global / Regional Projection Hub

- Forward infrastructure to project forces globally or regionally
- Permanently stationed U.S. forces
  - Bases located on reliable territory
  - Families present
  - Well-protected from WMD, missiles, terrorism
- Usually consists of multiple joint and service bases
- Example – Ramstein / Kaiserslautern / Landstuhl complex (Germany)

Main Operating Base

- Permanent base with robust infrastructure
- Usually single service, may be joint
- Supports training, Security Cooperation
- Established command and control
- Enduring family support facilities
- Example – Aviano Air Base (Italy)

Forward Operating Site (FOS)

- Rotational use by operational forces
- Small permanent presence – support or contractor personnel
- Scalable; can support sustained ops
- May contain prepositioned equipment
- Examples – Singapore, Soto Cano (Honduras)

Cooperative Security Location (CSL)

- Austere infrastructure with no permanent party
- Exercises and security cooperation activities
- May contain prepositioned equipment and/or logistical arrangements (e.g., fuel contracts)
- Possible reliance on contractor support
- Examples – Kyrgyzstan, Senegal